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Reduced moxifloxacin exposure in patients with tuberculosis and diabetes

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Exposure to moxifloxacin is low in patients with tuberculosis and diabetes comorbidity due to increased clearance of the drug. As low exposure may result in poor treatment outcomes, higher moxifloxacin doses may be required for treatment success. http://bit.ly/2Ynxdf7

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To the Editor:

Prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) in patients with tuberculosis (TB) is increasing and may negatively impact TB outcomes in patients with active disease [1]. Gastrointestinal problems, including gastroparesis, may result in delayed drug absorption or malabsorption in patients with DM, which may cause suboptimal drug exposure and poor outcome [2]. Studies on the pharmacokinetics of the first-line anti-TB drugs in patients with DM yielded conflicting results on low drug exposure [3–7]. Moxifloxacin is a potent bactericidal drug against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and is key for the treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR)-TB [8]. Moreover, moxifloxacin can be recommended for TB treatment in patients with monoresistance or intolerance to first-line drugs [9]. Recently, we reported on a patient with TB and DM in whom moxifloxacin exposure was reduced [10].